Bhustalimath B M (Basavaraj)
B Sc, B Ed, DIRPM, LL B(Spl), CAIIB, MBA

Consultant in Groundwater investigation & Water Harvesting

REPORT ON GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION/SURVEY

Ref by KRIDL Contact: Person

Owner: B.BMP, Byatrayanpura division

Address of the site: Sri Ramaiya Layout, Near 7th Cross Vidyaranpura ward No-10,

Purpose of Survey: Agri/Resi/Domestic/Coml/Indl/Public Utility/Buying & Selling of lands/RE.

Type: Hydrological survey/ second opinion/ Failed or weak Borewell/ 2

Location: (Latitude/longitude): North: ..... East: ..... (N.A)

Soil: Sandy/Loamy/Clayey/ .....Red/ Black/.....

Topography: Clear

Groundwater recharge condition: Excellent/Very good/Moderate/Poor/Very poor/.....

Date of Investigation: 28/3/18 Validity: 90 days

Methods adopted: (1)'L' Rods( )(2) Copper wand ( )(3) Coconut ( )(4) Brunton compass( )
(5)'Y' notch ( ) (6) Pendulum/Bob/Chain/Necklace/Wrist watch/Water ball/Mud ball ( )
(7) Geomagnetic flux ( ) (8) Infrasonics ( ) (9) Geobiology( ) (10) Topography/Geomorphology
( ) (11) Vertical Electrical Sounding/Resistivity (VES/VER) ( )(12) Water Detector( )
(13) Water scanner ( ) (14) ..... ( )

Based on above findings/investigations/observations, the following suggestions are made.

Depth to be drilled: About 310 Mtrs/Ft, Casing Pipe: 230 Mtr/Ft (MS/PVC/Out/In)

Depth to water source/s: About 280 - 300 Mtr/Ft(stream/aquifer/)

Approx total yield of water: About 3" Inch dia or About 12,000 Ltrs/Gal(=4.5 L)per hour.

Diameter of the borewell in inches suggested: 4 ½( ) 6( ) 6½( ) 7( ) 7½( ) 8( ) 10( )

Special instructions: (a) Align the driller on the streamline; (b) perfect 90 degree drilling.

Brief Map/Identification of Point/s: (Paper-top presumed to be north, right side as east)

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E

Assistant Executive Engineer
Vidyaranyapura Sub Division
BBMP, Bangalore-97

Disclaimer: The above depths and yield are indicative, based on the findings at the time of investigation. There is no guarantee as to depths and discharge of water, as the results are beyond our control. Jurisdiction: Bangalore city. (*Tips: Yield= 2600 X Square of inches got*)

Please pay/Received Rs.....(Rs. 2000/-)towards this groundwater investigation/survey.

Place: Bangalore
Date: 28/3/18

Bhustalimath B M
Groundwater & Water Harvesting Consultant

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C - Casing
I - Inner
O - outer
S - slotted

S - Stream
A - Aquifer

M - Motor (Submersible)/Pump
W - Water level.
P - Pipe (GI/PVC)

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A WORD ABOUT GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION

Dear Borewell seekers,

Water is the second important requirement for life on earth, next to air. Of the available water on land, about 30% is groundwater, hidden under the soil, flowing through streams and accumulating in the aquifers, as per its property of maintaining its level and flowing from higher level to lower level.

Geologists and diviners adopt their professional methods to investigate these hidden sources of water and claim success of their investigations in terms of the results. They have no business in places where groundwater is available everywhere (like river-beds) and no groundwater everywhere (like deserts and mountain rock-top). Their profession works in places in between the two.

Nature gives certain clues of existence of groundwater: (1) The annual rainfall in the area; (2) The catchment area; (3) The density of trees in the locality; (4) The nearby water-bodies (like rivers, canals, lakes, tanks); (5) The aquifer (water-holding and transmitting underground rocks) characteristics.

The olden colonial systems preferred north-east direction for water as auspicious. The same is expected in the modern urban systems, where the land/plot-boundaries are human manifestations. But the probability of getting water in the north-east quadrant of the plot is 25%. And all time and days are auspicious for groundwater investigation or drilling a borewell.

There are rarest chances (less than 1/2 percent) of striking less water or no water at the investigated point due to (1) obstructions/distractions by earth-formations, (2) rock-edging(skidding) to the drill-bit/head, (3) bent drilling rods, (4) upstream puncture/s and stoppage/diversion of the streams, (5) stream flowing down lower dry holes due to excessive drillings than necessary and (6) outcrops in the streams(7) Harder rocks, (8) mud-collapse, and the like. Most issues have solutions. If a drill bypasses a stream, it can be addressed by gelatin-blasting at the right depth by video-profiling of the borehole (under expert supervision as to the secondary risks). The silt and boulders can be arrested by using standard hard filter-casing/s. Water is to be taken out from borehole at least for 3 minutes in a day and to be flushed for every two years or whenever the yield reduces, if there are sedimentary particles in the water. It is better to get the water chemically tested before use for lead, arsenic, fluorides, hardness, total dissolved salts (TDS), pH, etc.

A dried/failed bore well can restart or can be revived or can best be used for rainwater harvesting.

You are welcome for all issues related to groundwater by phone/SMS/emails.

Enjoy the nature's invaluable free gift justly and fairly sharing with others.

With warm regards and serving for your success,

Bhustalimath Basavaraj M, Groundwater consultant, Bangalore

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